

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.

Never trouble trouble till trouble
troubles you.
—G. N. M.

The Cannery and the Marketing Problem

The movement at Glendale to secure a cannery is one which goes hand in hand with the movement for solving the local marketing problem. It is a part of the movement and will assist in the solution of the problem. It has greatly assisted in solving the problem of marketing many California products.

Readers of The Republican will recall a letter from Mr. Winfield Hartman not long ago. Mr. Hartman is in California, engaged in the study of scientific agriculture in its various branches. He is interested in this valley; his interest is financial as well as sentimental. One day he was moved to resentment by the discovery on the platform of a California railway station, of several boxes of apricots, piled to different points in Arizona within easy reach of the Salt River Valley, whose apricots are equal in quality to any produced anywhere in the world.

Mr. Hartman understood why it was impossible for the Salt River Valley to compete with California in the apricot market just beyond the borders of the valley. To supply an apricot market at any market for perishable commodities, it is necessary to have an outlet for products at all times. Orders must be filled whenever they are received. Sometimes there are no orders, but apricots ripen just the same, and there must be some disposition of them without loss. Thus, the need of a cannery was pointed out, to change the character of the product from perishable to non-perishable. With a cannery in operation, growers of apricots may with confidence prepare to supply the market for fresh apricots, knowing that there will be no loss in consequence of a glut of the market.

We have mentioned apricots because that happened to be the subject of Mr. Hartman's letter, but what is true of apricots is true of all other fruits, most vegetables and other perishable products of the valley, corn, beans, peas, etc., all of which when sold fresh bring greater returns, but as there may not always be a market for them in a fresh state, the cannery will furnish an outlet for the rest at a price, perhaps, sometimes lower than the grower would receive in the fresh fruit or vegetable market, but it would afford him a guaranty against loss, so that he could always be prepared to supply the more profitable market.

On to Petrograd?

The capture by the Germans of the important and strongly fortified railway junction of Vilna, which was more stoutly defended by the Russians than any other point, in the great German drive, seems to open the way to the Russian capital or to Moscow, if the Germans care to go there. The sea-port of Riga is now completely isolated or will be isolated by the capture of an unimportant junction point on the Vilna-Petrograd railway, a few miles northeast of Vilna. It is already practically included in the net which von Hindenburg threw about Vilna and which almost encircles the Russian army in the north. Riga, therefore, ceases to be of any importance in the German movement since the gulf is in a state of blockade. For the purposes of a military campaign, Petrograd and Moscow are of little value, and if the Germans should proceed to their capture, it would be chiefly for the political effect. There would be, of course, the possession or destruction of the great arsenals at both places. The most difficult part of the journey, that is, that part of it presenting the greatest natural obstacles, has been traversed by the Germans. They have passed the Pripiet marshes, and it is impossible now for the Russians in the south, deprived of all but a single line of railway, to throw a considerable force between the invaders and the capital.

The Russians probably figure that the situation in the south is a more important one. If that should be abandoned the German way to the Black Sea would be unopposed, the Dardanelles campaign would have been begun by the allies in vain and the Teutonic influence in the Balkans would become overwhelming.

If the Russians intend to prosecute the war for "one or five or ten years," as they have declared, they can more advantageously obstruct the Germans and Austrians in the north than at any other point. There is the danger, though, that von Hindenburg, with the railways at his service, the natural obstacles passed and with no enemy on his flank, might sweep down from the north and complete the enveloping movement which was the chief object of the Polish campaign. That accomplished, Russia, though unbeaten and perhaps invincible, would be a negligible factor in the great war for at least a year.

An Exclusive Organization

The "Amalgamated Association of Assistant Attorneys of the City of Phoenix" is the rather alliterative title of a new organization said to be in process

of formation under the auspices of a majority of the city commission. It is also said that the membership of the association will be limited. Only members of the bar resident within the corporate bounds of Phoenix—about eighty, we believe—are eligible to membership, so that to that extent the association will be an exclusive organization. It is even required that the members of the bar residing in Phoenix must be native born or naturalized American citizens.

Some objection has been raised by persons who are always objecting to the expenditure of money for public improvements, to the creation and maintenance of this association. They ask impudently where the money is to come from to support it. Are the taxpayers to be further burdened? We are pleased to say to these cavilers that there will be no additional burden; at least, none that the present overburdened generation will feel right away.

We understand that there still remains several thousand dollars in the fire department fund, created by a bond issue, and it is possible that what remains of this fund may be diverted to the support of the Amalgamated Association of Assistant Attorneys. When this fund has been exhausted it will cost little or nothing to issue more bonds.

It is contended by the objectors, too, that Phoenix has no need of an assistant attorney. This one is taken from an ill-advised and not pertinent remark by the mayor, that "Phoenix has no more use for an assistant attorney than a dog has for five tails." How does the mayor know that a dog has no use for five tails? How does he know that dogs do not dumberly suffer from the deprivation of the other four tails which a parsimonious nature has denied them? Certainly, five tails would be more ornamental than one, and we have little doubt that they would also be useful. We have all seen a dog furiously wag his tail with joy. Would not his delight be quintupled if he had five tails to wag?

We have also seen a dog eloquently express dejection and contrition by tucking his solitary tail between his legs. If he had five tails so to tuck away, he could give us an adequate idea of the measure of his remorse. If a dog had five tails he would be provided with a code of signals to convey to us the workings of all his emotions. Five tails would be as valuable to the dog as the faculty of speech. The mayor spoke without thinking, without a knowledge of dogs. He chose an unhappy figure.

He and every objector must admit that a city attorney is essential and, therefore, a good thing. An assistant is, therefore, a good thing, and by a process of reasoning which is admittedly sound, two of a good thing are more than one, and three are more than two, ad infinitum.

The objectors to a multitude of assistant city attorneys should take a lesson from the logical conclusion of a tramp. The tramp had heard of, but had never experienced, the luxury of a feather pillow. In the course of his wandering he found a feather which he put into his pocket. At nightfall he laid the feather on a stone and placed his head on it. He awoke the next morning with a grievous occipital sore. He threw the feather away in disgust. "If," said he, "one feather can produce such misery, what must be the suffering of him who sleeps on a whole bagful of them!"

HOW JOSEPH BECAME A HERO.

(From "Over Land and Sea")

Joseph was born in a little town in German Bohemia. His mother, whose name only child he was, kept a little store and little Joseph was her assistant. His father he had never known, for Joseph was born after his father's death. A fine young fellow was Joseph, now about 21. He had reached the age when he had to go to report himself to the military authorities. He went before the doctor to be examined. Unfit for service was the verdict, and he returned to his mother, glad to have escaped for the present. War was in full swing and Austria had lost a great number during the campaign in Galicia. He had to report himself again, and declared fit for service this time and was assigned to the light cavalry. Poor little Joseph with his baby face had to part from his mother, his only real companion. At parting mother and son cried. Neighbors came to sympathize with the mother and to speed little Joseph off.

A few days later you might have seen our little friend in his neat dresgown uniform, proud as a king. Drilling commenced and Joseph had to learn to ride. The hours in the riding school gave him a great deal of trouble, poor chap, for he had never been on horseback in his life. He would jump up on one side of his horse, sure to come down on the other. The sergeant major swore as he had never done, but poor little Joseph could not keep his seat. His riding master could not help smiling when ordering him to slap his walking stick (legs) tighter on the horse's sides. For when Joseph was down the spurs would dig into the horse's flanks and down would come little Joseph.

One day the major noticed him took compassion on him and took him as his servant. Shortly after this, orders came for the reserve squadron to join the regiment in the field as they were required to help drive the Russians out of Galicia.

One morning a troop of about twenty men was sent out to reconnoiter. They noticed a Russian provision train wending its way along a field road.

While the officer commanding and the sergeant major were consulting as to what course to take, Joseph's horse got restless, took the bit in its teeth and went off right towards the Russians, galloping through between two wagons and up a hill before the Russians had time to fire a shot. Near the crest of the hill the Russians saw him and let fly. Bullets flew around horse and rider, but Joseph's horse kept on, and the Russians, fearing a larger troop might be following, fled.

Joseph, turning around, saw some of his troops following, took courage and demanded that the Russians surrender, and many of them did. In the meantime more of Joseph's comrades arrived, bound the Russians and marched them into camp. And Joseph was the hero. The major fairly hugged him and next day presented him to the colonel. Joseph was made a corporal and recommended for a decoration, which arrived two weeks later.

"Yes," said his mother to the neighbors, "who would have thought my fledgling had the gift of generalship?"

HONEST THOUGHT HIS ARMOR

How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!

—Sir Henry Wotton.

NOTED BANKERS FROM EAST AND WEST AT CONFERENCES WITH ALLIED FINANCIERS



Noted bankers arriving at Morgan's library for conference with allied financial commission. James B. Forgan of Chicago (left) and George Baker of New York.

Bankers from practically all the great cities of the United States are taking part in the conferences in New York, between American financiers on the one hand, and the Anglo-French financial commission which is seeking a huge loan in this country, on the other. These pictures were taken outside J. P. Morgan's library, where several of the conferences have been held, and show two of the most prominent financiers leaving their automobiles.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

STYLE

Style is something which looks so good this year that those who use it next year will be hopelessly out of date.

Style is a sort of bacillus which affects clothes, furniture, houses, automobiles and the womanly form. When a thing is stylish, it is beautiful for a limited amusement, like an ancient agent with a talented press agent.

Style is the gas which causes the great deal of the difference between a happy contented life on \$12 a week and an unsuccessful effort to keep ahead of the wolf on \$200 a month. A well-built dining-room table will last for fifty years, but the style gradually wears off in four seasons. This is why a great many families are growing fat off of golden oak tables which they have bought second-hand at a great bargain, from other families who have had to sacrifice said tables in order to make the first payment on a new table with a darker complexion and 1915 model legs.

When a moth gets into a closet and raises a happy family in a flannel shirt the housewife shouts with despair and tries to call out the militia. Yet twice a year a new style gets into the show windows of the land and ruins thousands worth of perfectly good clothes—and nobody complains much.

Even women cannot be continuous. A beautiful because of styles. Today the thin woman may be a willowy dream of grace, but next year the designers will have a new variety of clothes on her and she will have to buy twenty-three pounds of excelsior in order to bulge in the right places.

There are fifty-seven different levels of style, each one of which is being attained with great effort by families which can't afford it. Those who are devoting their harassed lives to being stylish should remember that just as soon as they are rich enough to maintain themselves comfortably in style No. 23, style No. 22 will move around just out of reach in front of them and make them perfectly miserable until they get it.

For this reason, American families should adopt "Let Swell Enough Alone" and live up to it, even though the family next door turns up its nose so high that they can't shed rain.

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

BALMY PEACE

In nearly all parts of the world the death-dealing missiles are hurled, but here, on our shore, the cannon don't roar, and the flags of the captains are furled. The farmer is threshing his hay, and storing his pumpkins away, and shucking his oats and shearing his shoats, improving the bright autumn day. The housewife is baking her pie, and waiting the lingering day; and over her head is no shadow of dread, no terror or fear in her eyes. Oh, here in our fair countryside, the blessings of peace still abide, it has windrows of grain and no windrows of slain, no blood-drenched soldiers here, in peace we can harvest our rye, in

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

(By REMLIK)

No one has a monopoly on this sort of stuff.

"You can't make silk purse out of a sow's ear." Who's going to try? They're dirty old things anyway.

I know a man, and if I thought he was going to Heaven after death (and it's unfair going before then) I wouldn't go. Still, what's a girl to do? There ain't no Hell.

This is easy.

For Sale—A piano, by a young lady with curved mahogany legs. (Adv.)

Don't scoff. I've heard it before, myself.

I wonder what Strunkmeyer? You can't find out, by Jenckes.

If I was running this town—no use got no show.

Nearly time for more Riverside suit. City has only bought it twice.

Not much news from the State House—more devilment plannin'.

If the Russians keep retreatin'—long enough—they'll get around here some day.

You could tell that the Emp was in command—notice how that retreat gained speed?

Nothing neutral sunk lately, Kaiser's sketched.

Turks are weakenin'. No wonder—Thanksgiving is comin'.

That Darnedella Business is wearin' on one.

A biplane has nothing on a buzzard.

A lady told me yesterday that she loved her husband. She had just returned from three months at Long Beach, while Willie stayed at home. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder"—usually for the other fellow.

Have to ride my bicycle over the street car tracks a good deal—I'm corrugated.

This is too easy.

Gone lucid.

FIND FAMOUS PAINTER'S TOMB

Florentines claim to have found the tomb of Fra Angelico, the famous painter, who died in 1455. His name rests on his work in wall frescoes and altar pieces and he was long a protegee of the pope.

peace on our couches we lie, in peace we can eat by the fireside and knit, in peace we can marry and die. Ah, yes, but the Jingoos exclaim, "The peace we enjoy is a shame! We ought to arise with a threat in our eyes and join in the blood-letting game! We ought to go forth with a will, and climb on some nation and kill, and render our dinks in the enemies' works—there's plenty of blood we can spill!" The Jingoos are wearisome frauds, and no one their whooping applause, who is sound in the brain, who is sensible, sane—give thanks to your various gods!

JOHN GIBSON A PIMA ENROUTE TO PRINCETON

Native Arizonian Holder of a Rodney Wanamaker Scholarship

John Gibson, a Pima Indian, has registered at Mercerburg Academy preparatory to entering Princeton. The Arizonian boy is one of four Indians at the academy on scholarships provided by Rodney Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who has manifested considerable interest in the betterment of the redmen. Gibson, who is a particularly clever lad, is a graduate of Carlisle. The other boys are Charles McGilvery, a Choctaw from Oklahoma, Wilfred Steve, a Squahmie from Washington, and Louis C. Fyner, a Shawnee from Kansas.

Two of them intend to be lawyers, one a journalist and the fourth either an engineer or a scientific farmer. They are expected after they complete their education at Princeton, to return to their people and labor for the betterment of their race. Mr. Wanamaker, who is constructing an Indian memorial monument in New York Harbor, recently was awarded a grand prize at the Panama-Pacific exposition for his uplift work among the Indians.

NOTICE INVITING PROPOSALS OR BIDS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MADISON STREET IN THE ORIGINAL TOWNSITE OF PHOENIX.

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Improvement Act of 1912" and more particularly Resolution No. 75 of the Commission of the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, State of Arizona, adopted the 31st day of December, 1914, directing this notice, the Commission of said City of Phoenix invites and will receive at the offices of the City Clerk in the City Hall up to 5 o'clock P. M., October 5, 1915, sealed proposals or bids for the following work or improvement to be done in accordance with the plans, profiles and cross sections for said work on file in the office of the City Engineer of said City, and further in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City more particularly described in Resolution No. 75, as follows:

1. That the roadway of Madison Street in said city, from the westerly line of Third street to the easterly line of Third avenue, including the intersections of First and Second streets and excepting the intersections of Central avenue, First avenue and Second avenue, and including also private drives wherever shown on the plans hereinafter referred to, and including also such portions of intersecting streets as is necessary to form an easy approach to the pavement hereinafter described, be graded and paved with Bitulithic Pavement.

2. That a combined concrete curb and gutter be built along both sides of the roadway of Madison street from the westerly line of Third street to the easterly line of Third avenue, excepting at the intersection of streets, alleys and private drives and the approaches thereto, and excepting also where a concrete curb has already been built and is in satisfactory condition as shown by the plans hereinafter referred to, where a gutter only shall be built.

3. That a cement concrete curb be built along the edges of the pavement at street intersections, approaches thereto, and private drives excepting where curb is in a satisfactory condition on Madison street from the westerly line of Third street to the easterly line of Third avenue.

4. That a cement concrete gutter be built across the intersections of all private drives along Madison street, from the westerly line of Third street to the easterly line of Third avenue.

5. That a ditch be dug in the parking on both sides of Madison street, between Second and Third streets excepting at the intersection of private drives.

6. That the parkings on both sides of Madison street from the easterly line of Third avenue to the westerly line of Third street be graded level with top of curb from the inside of the curb to the outside edge of sidewalks or to the property line, if sidewalks are not in.

7. That corrugated iron pipes ten (10) inches in diameter be laid crossing Madison street on the east side of Second street, near the edge of the roadway of Second street. That corrugated iron pipes ten (10) inches in diameter be laid under all private drives along the south side of Madison street between Second and Third street.

8. That cement concrete stand pipes be built at the ends of the aforementioned corrugated pipe crossing Madison street on the east side of Second street, and that sheet metal gates be set in said standpipes to control the flow of water through said standpipes.

9. That cement concrete pipes ten (10) inches in diameter be laid along both sides of Madison street, from the aforementioned standpipes to a point five (5) feet east of the east line of Second street and along Second street from standpipes on north side of Madison street to a point approximately fourteen (14) feet beyond the north

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property line of Madison street. That sheet metal gates be set reaching through the curb and that said gates be connected with ten (10) inch cement pipes on both sides of the roadway of Madison street approximately five (5) feet west of the west line of Third street and approximately five (5) feet east of the east line of Third avenue.

10. That corrugated iron culverts complete with bulkhead structures be built across Madison street on both sides of roadway of First and Second streets, and that corrugated iron culverts complete with bulkhead structures be built on both sides of the roadway of Madison street from the aforementioned culverts to a point approximately five (5) feet beyond the corresponding property lines.

11. That wing walls and bases only of bulkhead structures be built at the following locations to connect up with structures already in at Madison street and Central avenue, four; at Madison street and First avenue, four;

12. That the roadway of intersecting streets be graded from the edge of the aforementioned pavement on a grade of not to exceed ten (10) per cent until it meets the original surface of the street. All of the above work to be done in accordance with that certain set of plans approved and adopted by the Commission of the City of Phoenix on the 4th day of August, 1914, and on file in the office of the City Engineer in Book Two (2), of Street Improvement Plans, on pages sixty (60) to seventy-one (71) inclusive, and in further accordance with specifications Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City and which said plans and specifications are hereby referred to for a more particular description of the said work and made a part hereof.

Section 2. That the said contemplated work or improvement in the opinion of the Commission is of more than local or ordinary public benefit and that said Commission hereby makes the costs and expenses of said improvement chargeable upon a district and hereby declares that the district in said City of Phoenix benefitted by the said work or improvement, and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof is described as follows:

The south half of blocks 23, 24, 26, 64, 65 and 66 and the north half of blocks 28, 37, 38, 53, 42 and 43, all in the original townsite of Phoenix.

All proposals or bids, offered or filed shall be accompanied by a bond payable to the order of the Mayor of the City of Phoenix, for an amount which shall not be less than ten (10) per centum of the aggregate proposal.

The Commission of the City of Phoenix reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or bids if it deems this for the public good, and also the bid of any person who has been delinquent or unfaithful in any former contract with the municipality, and shall reject all proposals, or bids, other than the lowest regular proposal, or bid, of any responsible bidder.

The plans, specifications, profiles and cross sections of the proposed work hereinafter referred to may be seen at the office of the City Engineer of said City. All proposals must be presented in a sealed envelope, endorsed on the outside with the name of the street for which the proposal is made.

The said Commission has determined that serial bonds shall be issued to represent each assessment of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars or more for the cost and expenses of said work and improvement, said serial bonds to extend over a period ending nine years from the second day of January next succeeding the date of said bonds and to bear interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum payable semi-annually. Said bonds to be in the form and payable in the manner prescribed in said "Improvement Act of 1912."

Reference is hereby made to the Bitulithic Mixture License Agreement of Warren Brothers Company of Boston, Mass., dated June 24th, 1914, on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Phoenix.

V. A. THOMPSON,
Supt. of Streets,
City of Phoenix, Ariz.

Dated: September 20, 1915.
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The National Bank of Arizona Corner Center and Washington Sts.

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